## Amnsements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC-S-" Flying Datchman." ACADEMY OF MUSIC - S -- "PARTING TO THE ACCOUNT OF THE ATER - S -- "The Toy Pistol."

ZONEMY THEATER - S -- "The Toy Pistol."

ZASNO - S -- "Gypsy Baron".

ZASNO - S -- "Gypsy Baron".

ZEDEN MUSEE -- Wax Works.

ZEAND OFFER HOUSE -- 2 and S -- "Joshua Whiteomb."

ZARRIGAN'S PARK THEATER -- 2 and S -- "Leather Patch."

LYCEUT THEATER -- S -- One of Our Girls."

MALISON SOLARE THEATER -- S(30 -- "Encaged."

MALISON SOLARE THEATER -- S -- TO THEATER -- TO THE THEATER -- S -- "TO THEATER -- S SON-AVE, AND DEFINISH. Pa. In. to se and Meniter Naval Battle. rs (ARDEN-2 and 8-" Mikado."

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STANDARD THEATER-S-" Plackmail."
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ARE THEATER—8—" Pepita." THEATHE-2 and 8-" Jack in the Box THEATHE-S-" Mikado." THEATHE-2 and 8-" Evangeline."

## Inher to Abvertisements.

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Main office of the Thioting, 154 Nassanat, Now York, Ad Cress all correspondence simply "The Unions, New York, BEANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE. Advertisements for publication in THE THIBUNE. Advertisements for publication in THE THIBUNE, and orders for remain delivery of the daily paper, will be received at the figure in the control of the control of the control of the control Franch Office, 1,278 Broadway, 9a, m. 10 9 p. m. No. 550 Britanatway, between Flot and Endste, till 3 p. m. No. 550 Britanatway, between Flot and Endste, 110 a. m. to 5 p. m. No. 550 Thirday, and Forthesevint set, 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. No. 1007 Thirday, and Forthesevint set, 110 a. m. to 8 p. m. No. 200 Thirday, and Forthese and Forthese at these, 5 to 8 p. m. Union Square, No. 103 Forthese, core of Fourteenthese. Washington—1,022 Fort. London—28 Bedford-st., Strand.

New-York Daily Tribune.

## FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17, 1886.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-Chamberlain and Trevelvan threaten to resign from Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet. ...... Six new cardinals to be created by the Pope. The Earl of Chichester. - Seizure of "Endymion ' in Canada.

Congress,-Mr. Morrill addressed the Senate on the resolutions of the Judiciary Committee. = In the House the opponents of the Silver bill gained a point; the Widows' Pension bill was passed.

Domestic.-The Southwestern railroad strike; Vice-President Hoxie refusing to treat with the strikers, \_\_\_\_ The Cable Railroad scheme; the the bill passed by the State Senate. - Reading reorganization plan. — Legal interest in New-Jersey. — Keeper Laverty's impenchment. A man horsewhipped by a woman in St. Louis. - Death of Captain James I, Waddell, of the Confederate cruiser Shenandoah . Cyrus W. Field's New-York and New-England bond trouble. \_\_\_\_ Messenger boys on strike in Boston. Coulby's troubies.

CITY AND SUBURBAN,-The schooner that struck the Oregon not identified; passengers seeking satisfaction from the company. - Conferences about the Broadway investigation. - A new constitution adopted by the Kepublican County Committee, ==== The Aldermen enjoined from granting the cable franchise. - Austin Flint's funeral. Dinner to officers of colored troops at the Union League Club. \_\_\_\_ Meeting of the Brooklyn Excise League. \_\_\_ A policeman attacked by ruffians. Professor Draper's successor chosen. Newsdealers denounce the treatment received legal-tender silver dol ar (41212 grains) 78,78 cents. Stocks dull with irregular fluctuations,

THE WEATHER.-Indications for to-day: Fair or partly cloudy, with nearly stationary temperature. Temperature yesterday : Highest, 59°; lowest. 32°; average, 40°.

Justice Daffy only rendered George Murdock, policeman in the Fifteenth Precinct, his just due yesterday when he praised him in court for clubbing two men in South Fifth-ave. The officer did indeed show pluck and bravery in entering a dark alley at midnight to rescue a drunken man who was being robbed, and so long as he remains on that beat it is safe to say that the other members of the gang to which these bruised thieves belong will give the neighborhood less of their company.

It is evident that some of the Democratic members of the Pan-Electric investigating committee will stand watching. Already they are seeking to suppress important letters bear ing on this inquiry. One of these documents which the chairman of a sub-committee wishes excluded as irrelevant contains these words, written by Secretary Young: "If Harry can by any possibility invent any kind of a telephone system that will not be a practical infringement of any existing patents we can start it on a small scale and dictate terms to Gould," To exclude such letters as that would make the investigation a farce.

The Jersey City people have good reason to be disgusted with their State Assembly. They have long and properly wanted a bridge over the gap between them and Communipaw, and recently they expressed their wishes so strongly that it did not seem possible that their request would be refused. Yet the wishes of the lobby have proved to be the stronger, and the bill has been defeated. Our Trenton correspondent calls attention to the belief prevalent at the State Capitol that the demand, incorporated in a new bill, may yet be pressedthrough. In the face of present public opinion the Assemblymen will hardly dare disregard public interests for private ones a second time.

The rumor that the Apaches desire to surgender is probable enough. At the last talk they had with General Crook, who would listen to no proposal but one of unconditional surrender, there was reason to suppose that a majority of the Indians were willing to accept the hard conditions, but that Geronimo and a few others were not yet ready to agree to be hanged. So it is likely that by this time the "bucks" are resolved to give themselves up whether the chiefs like hanging or not. Gratifying as it is to know that another campaign against the Apaches will possibly not be needed, few persons will be able to repress a feeling of exasperation when they remember that just as the brave Crawford had these wretches captured, his useless death at the hands of the Mexicans left them free to negotiate for a surrender.

Elsewhere we print some pertinent extracts from a paper written by Dr. Frank H. Hamilton

of Kiel, upon the surgical treatment of General Garfield's wound. What Esmarch says might have been just, had his premises been correct. But he appears to have been badly informed. Dr. Hamilton and he seem to agree per's tly as to the treatment that should have obtained, only the American surgeon says it was followed exactly and the foreigner seems to think it was not. It may be assumed that Dr. Hamilton knows what he is talking about, and the medical fact is established that the Garfield wound was essentially fatal. A contrary view is mere speculation, founded on assumptions and not on facts. It is one thing to assert, however, that a perforating gun-shot wound of the body of a lambar vertebra admits of recovery, and quite another that Garfield might | parties is close at hand. have been saved. The former proposition is debatable, but if medical literature has established anything, it has established the fact, as a result of the autopsy, that the treatment of finally lodged in his body.

BROKEN PLEDGES.

President Cleveland said in his recent message, "Every pledge which I have made, by "which I have placed a limitation upon my "exercise of Executive power, has been faith-"fully redeemed." The President's friends are now boasting that no opponent has denied this assertion in all the discussion of his position, or ventured to cast a coubt on its accuracy. Could there be a more impudent claim f. Senator Edmunds's speech, from beginning to end, was an array of proof-not merely of assertion -that the President had failed to keep his pledges. So of other Republican arguments in the Senate and elsewhere. A vast body of facts has been submitted to public consideration, and these conclusively prove that the President's statement was "conspicuously inexact." Are his friends so dull that they cannot comprehend that he is contradicted and placed in a humiliating position, unless some ill-bred fellow calls the President a liar? It is both charitable and just to assume that the President aid not comprehend the meaning of the statement he made, or else did not comprehend the nature of the pledges he had broken. Probably he does not know that such appointments as those of Higgins and Thompson, Pilisbary and Chase, or that just made of Oberly of Illinois as Civil Service Commissioner, are violations of pledges deliberately made by him in order to secure an election. Yet he either broke those pledges wilfuily, in appointing such unserupulous partisan tricksters or spoils seekers, or he did not know what his pledges meant. It may be that he still fails to comprehend, after all that has been said, that the removal of hundreds of faithful officials for no other reason than to make room for Democratic workers was a violation of the pledges he had made. But everybody else knows it, and the President can be excused only on the ground that he did not know what his words meant.

It will perhaps be claimed by his friends that the common popular understanding of his pledges was erroneous; that he had in his own mind a certain meaning which he attached to them, and that meaning he has not disregarded. But it would be wise for the President's supporters not to represent him as a pettifogging trickster, who says one thing but means another. He has known ever since the election, and knew during the progress of the campaign, in what sense his pledges were understood by the voters. If he intended them to be so understood, he is bound by that intent and no other.

The truth undoubtedly is that the President meant what he said during the campaign, so far as he then understood the matter. He was lacking in knowledge of affairs, and did not comprehend at all what reasons would arise for steps he did not then contemplate, nor did he fully comprehend the nature and meaning of the promises made. It was an after-thought, and a discreditable one, to reckon "offensive partisanship" a "cause" of removal, in the sense in which he had promised not to remove men without cause. His message would have been more manly and honorable if he had said, "I was not aware of the nature of my duties, when these pledges were made, and in order to do what I consider my duty as Executive, " have been obliged to take steps not consistent " with some promises, in the sense in which I then understood them and they were under-"stood by the public." That is the most favorable construction which the public can put upon his course. He is excused to-day by believers in Civil Service reform, not on the ground that he has actually kept his promises, but on the ground that he seems to be trying to keep them as far as he can consistently with what he deems his duty in other respects. If his friends are wise they will not disturb that excuse, the best that can be made for him, by calling attention to the lack of candor and straightforward honesty shown in his assertion that all his pledges have been redeemed.

MR. LABOUCHERE'S FORECAST.

Mr. Labouchere's cable letter in yesterday's ssue was as timely as it was remarkable. The rumors respecting Mr. Chamberlain's resignation disclose the critical stage which Mr. Gladstone's Irish programme has now reached. He has brought before the Cabinet a scheme for purchasing the estates of the Irish landlords in connection with legislative proposals for Home Rule. The leader of the Radical party is understood to have dissented from one or both of these schemes. The resignations of Mr. Trevelvan and other members are reported to be impending. Mr. Gladstone can find substitutes for them, albeit not without weakening the Government; but if Mr. Chamberiain deserts him, the Cabinet will be in a most precarious condition. Mr. Gladstone's Irish measures are doomed unless the Radical party can be enlisted for their support. With Mr. Chamberlain sulking in his tent, or openly leading a Radical revolt against either Home Rule or a costly scheme of expropriation, the position of the Government will be untenable. Mr. Labouchere's views on the Cabinet crisis are expressed with characteristic boldness and candor. He considers that Mr. Chamberlain, if he resigns, will injure himself very much, and with separate himself from the Radicals. This may be true; but Mr. Chamberlain calculates very closely the chances of English politics. We should be disposed to say that if he persists in his resignation it will be an unerring indication that the English democracy does not want to pay a round sum for expropriation in addition to conceding Howe Rule. Mr. Chamberlain, as Mr. Labouchere says, is thoroughly democratic. He knows what is passing in the minds of the Radical constituencies, if any one does. His resignation will be a fact of momentous import in relation to Mr. Gladstone's Irish policy. Mr. Labouchere's slashing criticisms upon the

conduct and motives of Mr. Gladstone's associates reveal his racy literary style. He excepts Mr. Chamberlain from his strictures, but asserts that the other members of the Cabinet, after strenuously opposing Home Rule and secretly intriguing to force Mr. Gladstone into retirement, took office "because they preferred place and salary to being left out in the cold." Manifestly, this sweeping indictment will not hold against either Mr. Morley or Lord Rosereplying to a criticism made by Dr. Esmarch, bery, nor against Lord Spencer, who Mr. La-

bouchere himself says regards coercion as no longer possible and consequently is warmly supporting the alternative course of concession. The Radical member's forecast of the future of English parties, startling as it appears, we consider correct in every particular. A coalition between the Moderate Liberals and the Conservatives is inevitable. Statesmen like Lord Hartington, Mr. Goschen and Sir Heary James cannot remain permanently in retirement, and there is no probability that they will be able to keep pace with Radicalism, which has become the dominant principle of Liberal politics. If they cannot serve under Mr. Gladstone, they will not be able to take office under any Radical successor. The reorganization of political

Recent votes in the Commons on Disestablishment, the Royal parks and supplies, and the hereditary principle have naturally excited Mr. Labouchere's imagination, But we see no Garfield was all that science could afford and reason to believe that he overstated the case in that his death was decreed when the bullet | this remarkable cable letter. Possibly his estimate that between 250 and 260 votes can be secured in the present Parliament for a resolution against hereditary legislators is too high; and probably he would have difficulty in carrying such a proposal through every Liberal constituency in the country except six. But certainly he does not exaggerate the strength of the democratic movement in England under universal suffrage. All the signs of the times betoken fundamental changes in the order of society and government. Radicalism is to be the great determining force in the future of English politics. The Conservatives recruited from the Whigs may win a temporary and illusory triumph at the aext elections. But the country is on the high road to Radicalism and Republicanism and is marching fast.

> THE SAFETY OF OCEAN STEAMERS. Two facts stand out prominently in the details of the Oregon wreck. The first is that the compartment system did not keep her afloat. The second is that the rescue of the passengers and crew was effected by outside aid. Change the conditions, and it is evident that it would have been impossible to save the nine hundred souls on board the Cucarder. Had the collision occurred a hundred miles out, had the wind and sea been less quiet, the end of the disaster would have been different. In such a case the teamer would have gone down much sooner, and in the absence of other vessels to take off the passengers it is clear that her own boats could not have saved them all. The compartment system, if the facts are as stated by the officers of the Oregon, has sustained a severe blow in her loss. It is indeed difficult to reconcile those statements with her sinking without conclusing that the presence of the incoming water upon the compartment or compartments opened by the collision proved too heavy for the balkbends. For if the doors between the bulkheads were all closed, as alleged, and if the also alleged, hold enough water to sink the Oregon, the fact that she went to the bottom must remain unexplained.

> It would not surprise any one probably to learn that one or more of the bulkhead doors had been left open. The exact truth on this head could even now be ascertained by divers. The most elaborate mechanism is always liable to get out of order, and to fail at a crisis, when it has to be set in motion or attended to by fallible human beings. But it has been supposed by the public that the compartment system, when properly applied, practically guaranteed the floating of a vessel as much disabled as was the Oregon, and if, as seems demonstrated by this case, that belief is a fallacy, one of the firmest grounds of confidence open to the travelling public disappears. The circumstance that the Oregon remained afleat some eight hours after the collision does not vindicate the compartment system, but only emphasizes the favorable nature of the prevailing conditions. What must be asked is, how far so limited a reprieve would have availed had the collision occurred far at sea and in bad weather. A few hours more or less in such a case would make no difference in the end. The teamer would have gone down eventually the passengers and crew, packed like sardines in the boats (if indeed the boats would have held them all, however packed), would not have had one chance in a thousand of reaching land or keeping affoat until picked up.

> Captain Cottier has been blamed for not driving the Oregon upon the beach at once, but the probability is that he himself believed in the compartment system, and therefore did not apprehend the sinking of his vessel until the advance of the water put the fires out and made beaching her impossible. As to the statement that the steamer happened to be struck at her weakest point, that, if true, is really an indictment of her builders, for the weakest point of a vessel is far all practical purposes the measure of her actual strength and consequently her actual safety. There is no reason to suppose either that other ocean steamers are stronger or better built or provided for than the Oregon was, and the conclusion to be drawn from her fate obviously must be that in the matter of compartments and in the matter of boats further precautions are necessary. If there is no way by which the strength of collision bulkheads or the fastening of compartment doors can be rendered thoroughly trustworthy, compartments will only prove illusive. And if in the event of the loss of a passenger steamer at sea those on board, numbering usually several hundred, are to be given a fair chance of rescue, there must be more boats than even so well equipped a vessel as the Oregon was sup-

> AN INFRINGEMENT ON WARD. It may be an open question for the courts whether the Rogers telephone was an infringement upon the Bell patents. It is not to be denied, however, that the Pan-Electric scheme of finance involved an infringement upon Ferdinand Ward's methods, Mr. Rogers's

> testimony makes this perfectly clear. A block of stock, originally designed for Mr. Hewitt, but declined by him, was left at the disposal of the executive committee. Portions of it were given away "at incorporator's rates" that is to say, nothing was paid for it. Other portions were sold. Mr. Young reported that there was a brisk demand for it among members of Congress and he was authorized to receive somewhere between \$10 and \$20 for it. Whether or not he made any sales in that quarter is not definitely stated, but stock was sold. Senator Vest and two lady acquaintances of Senator Harris bought stock; and other sales were made. The proceeds of these sales were divided among the stockholders. Mr. Rogers has testified that he got his share and has every reason to believe that his associates, Mr. Garland, Mr. Harris and the rest, got

> Now this is a palpable imitation of Ward's rascally methods. He induced people to deposit money with him, under cover of the prestige of General Grant's name. Then he immediately used the money as imaginary profits on fictitious contracts, and returned to the investors a fraction of their own deposits as "interest" or "dividends." In like manner, the Pan-Electric Company induced Senator Vest and others to buy stock under cover of the legal opinions of Mr. Garland and Mr. Harris. Then having received the proceeds of the sales they declared dividends. Senator Vest has testified

that he got \$15 as dividends in return for the The Commercial Advertiser's correspondent, it's no be believed, the money received from such sales mittee's meeting-room in this city. was divided among the stockholders. Not a dollar had been earned. The company's rescheme of finance.

the honor of the Nation we hope that he is. But if he tells the truth when he says that he got his share of the sales and supposes that the others got their share, it will be hard to discriminate between Ferdinand Ward's method's and those of the distinguished Pan-Electric statesmen, one of whom is a member of Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet. Lest this may be considered too harsh a judgment, let us quote a "Rogers) that the sale of stock is not permitted \* by the company and also that such sales, even "if not prohibited, would be very dangerous, "For if the enterprise should not succeed, all " concerned in them would be considered by "the public as swindlers. I mean all of US." financial methods.

"THE RESOURCES OF THE OFFICE," "I have gifts of eloquence," Artemus Ward used to explain to his audiences, " but I haven't got them with me." We are forcibly reminded of this little story on hearing Mr. G. Fagin Jones remark that " the cleverness and pluck of the admirable staff (of The Times is backed by the resources of the office. "The resources of the office " is good. Fagin de sires the public to understand not only that his paper has an office, but that the office has "resources." It is with newspaper "resources," however, as it is with a lecturer's gift of eloquencewhat practical use are "resources" to The lines, seeing that it doesn't happen to have them with "Backed by the resources of the office." Great Crossis! A stranger in these parts to hear Fagin talk might conjecture that the hollow-eyed goddess of famine was not a constant visitor to his

establishment in these days. Of course Fagin will have his answer ready. He make another tour through America and repeat his will remind The TRIBUNG that only last week we presented statistics going to show that The Times's flop to David B. Hill was likely to yield "resources" to the paper. We assumed that the Democratic Governor, the Democratic Lieutenant-Governor and each one of the twelve Democratic Senators would each order C. O. D. twelve marked copies of the paper in which Fagin formally dopped The Times, at an aggregate cost of \$3.36. Are not Pullman, the palace car millionaire, as he lived at Ablon \$3.36-cash-" resources"? Fagin may inquire in in his young manhood. His mother and two sisters were triumphant tones.

the subject. For \$3.36 undoubtedly are "re social favorite. sources"; and occides, the flop to Hill may have

turned out even better than that. THE WOMEN BEHAVED BEST. It is interesting and gratifying to observe that in early all the accounts of what happened on board the Oregon after the collision the first credit is compartments which were open would not, as is given to the women passengers for coolness, bravery and dignitied behavior. The men in the first cabin are said to have come next in freedom from panic and in the repression of selfishness, but not all of them had self command enough to refram from convulsive struggles to get into the boats, and not all of teem remembered at that exciting moment the courtesy habitual to them. The women, however, behaved nobly and, so far as can be ascertained, perfectly. Helpless and utterly dependent as they were, they made no trouble, got an nobody's way, abstained from all nervous collapses, did not add to the general distress by screaming or crying, implored no one to save them, but conformed to all the requirements of the situation as calmly and promptly as if they had been thoroughly used to

> In such critical junctutes character is exhibited free from all disguise or varnish. The selfish people throw off all pretence of caring for any one but themselves. The brutal people push out of their way all who impede their efforts to secure their own safety. The animal nature asserts itself with hideous candor at the surreme moment, and those who betray no littleness in passing through such an ordeal are beyond doubt true metal. The women passengers of the Oregon were probably quite average specimens of their ext. There is no reason to have them are averaged them as averaged them are averaged them as averaged them as averaged them are averaged to the contract of the con regard them as exceptional. But they acted with Here is the original of an often-used story; -at least it plate, and they did not appear to have to put any planation of course is not far to seek. Women are as a rule far less seifish than men , far more altruistic, to borrow a word from the evolutionary terminology. Their lives are spent in self-sacrifice very frequently. They learn to think more of others than themselves. And though some possimists have latterly broacned the heretical assertion that modern social ways and educational arrangements were gradually dominishing the most attractive and lovely characteristic of woman, the case of the Oregon proves how little sach an apprehension really is, by demonstrating that in danger, in the face of death, the calm courage and sweet unselashness of the "suppressed sex" put them as far above tle tyrant man as they are, incontestably, in minor matters of tact and taste, grace and the amenities of life.

In his cable letter to THE TRIBUNE published yesterday Mr. Henry Labouchere makes this appreciative remark:

I have frequently listened to debates in the American conate, and it seemed to me the most practical and intel-gent assembly in the world. This remark is well worth consideration. It is not new. Distinguished foreign statesmen and thinkers frequently advance that opinion and one other -that the United States Supreme Court is the one pre-eminent tribunal on earth where the voice of ustice is supreme, and where equality before the law stands as an accomplished fact.

It were better to wear a sand-paper shirt than to be a Broadway franchise Alderman.

Some of the minor incidents connected with the loss of the Oregon are painfully instructive. There was the sinking steamship, visible a great way off, down in history as one of our greatest phrase-makers. flying signals of distress; but two other steamships passing by at a distance did not heed her. It is hard to believe that the signals were not noticed. Perhaps an inability to believe that so huge a ves sel as the Oregon could be in great distress so near shore and a desire to beat her into port at all events had something to do with the failure of these steamships to go to her aid. No such excuses, however, can be made for the commander of the schooner Gorham, who, even when he knew the danger the Oregon's passengers were in, hesitated to take them on board, saying he was short of provisions. Sanors have atways been considered ready and anxious to help people in peril at sea, and despite the heartless exhibitions of indifference rejerred to, we shall refuse to believe that the popular opinion of scafaring men is incorrect.

Criminals in high places are the most dangerous kind of criminals.

And so Mr. Holman wants another junketing ommission to inquire into the condition of the Indians. He travelled around last summer some where between Chicago and San Francisco at a public expense of \$15,000 on the alleged excuse of finding out something about the Indians, but he has not yet even made a report. Apparently this high priest of economy has a liking for summer excur sions at the public expense, and is paving the way for another trip. But until he makes a public accounting of how he used that other \$15,000 Congress should be chary of supplying him with the means for spending his vacations. These reformers and hoop-bound economists are good fellows to

It is reported from Washington that President Cleveland has become a good pedestrian. But spenking of pedestrianism, why doesn't he give Mr. Garland his walking papers ?

If ex-Aldermen Miller and Dempsey can't concoct stories that hang together better than the accounts which they gave of one another's movements to running.

\$1,000 which he invested. If Mr. Rogers is to wonder they want to keep clear of the Senate Com-

It was not without a certain feeling of sympathetic sorrow that we read the opening line of the latest served stock had been sold and the proceeds circular of our good-natured and really very able divided as fictitious earnings. This is Ward's friend, Mr. J. S. Moore. He seems to have lost some of the elasticity, the buoyant courage and the ro-Mr. Rogers may be misinformed. Well, for bust energy that usually distinguish his exciting manifestos. This last one begins sadly enough. "It takes indeed a long, long time," he says with almost the emphasis of despair, "to educate the masses." True enough, so it does, and we can't so much blame Mr. Moore if he feels inclined to give it up. Neither the memory of the living, nor the traditions handed down by the dead, reach back to that time in the long ago when he first entered upon his career as a Free-Trade pamphlet-writer. The foolscap paper he has used up would probably passage from General Johnston's letter to Dr. pave the ocean. Miles upon miles, tons upon tons, J. W. Rogers: "I reminded him (J. Harris of his thrilling and romantic Free-Trade essays have been cast abroad among the masses, and still manufacturers live and the American workingamn gets far more wages than his fellow gets abroad. Still the looms and the mills are active, millions of engines beat with ceaseless pulsations, and protection against foreign trade together with competition at home continues to supply the Nation with revenue General Johnston as president of the Pan- and the masses with employment. It is no wonder Electric Company is a high authority on its Mr. Moore looks upon the results of his self-appointed task with despondency. Perhaps he would do better, however, if he didn't make his circulars read so much like a tale of Zola's.

A cingular someidence: No sooner does The New-York Times begin to back the poritical fortunes of David B. Hill than it begins to plume itself upon "the resources of the office."

PERSONAL

Mrs. Arlo Bates, of Boston, whose death was aunounced on Saturday, was a daughter of Professor George L. Voss, of the Massachusetts Institute of Tech-nology, and was a frequent contributor to The Attantic Monthly under the name of Eleanor Putnam. To a dramatic critic in Paris who had dared to intimate that her Ophelia was not absolutely perfect, France's "only tragedienne" wrote this: "Monsteur: Your criticism is dislouest, therefore you are a traitor and an imbecile. Sarah Bernhardt." Professor John B. McMasters is scriously ill from over-

Blondin, desirous of replenishing hir purse, wisnes to

Niagara performance, but nesitates because the law would compel him to have a safety net under the rope, which would detract much from the interest of the feat. He is now sixty-two years old and lives in London. The Hon, George Bancroft is about to give to the American Unitarian Association an oil painting of his father, the Rev. Aaron Bancrott, first president of the association and for more than fifty years a paster in Worcester, Mass.

in The B-fulo Express a writer temembers George M. dependent upon hom for support and he was diligent in On second thought we withdraw all remarks on caring for them. When he was not at work he was one what "dandined" in appearance, and was a great

Elaborate preparations are being made in Boston for the Thackeray festival next month, Mrs. "Bonanga" Mackay bus rented of Lord Sudeley the mansion at No. 7 Buckingham Gate, London, and will henceforth make it her home. The ilon, John D. Long is building a new house at

Hingham for his bride-that-is-to-be. It is remarked that the Duke of Edinburgh is much displeased at being made only a second-class. Knight of the Bath, the same as Prince Henry of Battenburg, when the leake of Teck and Prince Alexander of Hesse got the There seems to be no foundation for the story that

Queen Victoria is to spend next month on the Riviera.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Forty-live thousand dollars for a Breton! How the sheap foreigners will swarm among us next fall! O yes, Mr. Morrison, the South is for free trade. Let's

see. There's Virginia wanting protection for her tobacco-growers; West Virginia and Alabama Fiending to have their from interests taken care of: South Carolina and Georgia Teaging you to look after their ricegrowers, and Louisiana trembing lest your tinkering kill her sugar industry. All that is needed now is a tariff on oranges, cattle, cotton and torpentine to make the south solid for free trade—in a horo.

Said the Mayor of Minneapolis to an Alderman: "I hear that another lamny moved into St. Paul yes-

a gentle, quiet self-abnegation beautiful to contemis supposed to be the original, but probably some poor as the music, and that this is putting an extremely Greelan wit is responsible for the first vetsion; A painter signon was a great masterpiece. " How much do you want for it ?" asked the Cardinal, looking at the daub. A thousand francs," said the artist. "You mean it !" said the astonished Cardinal. "Eminence," answered the artist, "il faut bien que je vive!" "Je n'en vois pas In necessite," said Richeliest, Next month the City of New-York will be 200 years

A Georgia paper injudiciously boasted that it had sixty

subscribers in the insane asylum. Of course the fival paper across the way at once remarked that nobody utside of an insane asylum would take such a paper. A late invention is a match which may be used over and over again. This will fill an aching void. If there is one match that has been struck, lying in a box with ten thousand good ones, a names always sure to get that identical second-hand match when he has occasion to light the gas at midnight.—[Nortistown Herald.]

It is said that pneumonia has become epidemic in and around McKecsport, Penn., and the physicians attribute it to natural gas. " I have no doubt," says one of them, that natural gas is responsible nat only for pneumonia. but also for many other diseases of the respiratory organs. It is a great convenience, but as it is burne

new the grates are almost closed up and no provisions made for ventilation. The result is, the atmosphere of vitiated by the products of the combustion.

"Did you hear about poor Clara Vere de Vere t"
"What has supposed to her t is she til t"
"No, but they've gone and put her picture in The Earts cith a biography."
Chorus: "Oh! Poor thing."-[Town Popies.

Overheard at one of the clubs:

Elderly zotileman, who has been talking to young feilow from Philadelphia, and has taken a great facey to dim. "By the way, where are you slaying t I wish you would come and visit me."

Young tello v, who is a friend of elderly gentleman's son: "Why, I am staying at your house. I have been there a week t'—[Town Topics.

Mr. Cleveland's friends are boasting that be will go Maybe he will; it is easy enough to make such phrases as " Public office is a public trust," but it is not so eas; to earry them out. Better not say much about the President as a phrase-maker; it is a delicate subject.

Photographer (to red-header youth): "I would negest a light background for you, sir, as your hair state." suggest a light background for you, sir, as your hair is so in illust that on a dark background you'd be apt to take with a haio."—(chiyago Rambler.

The language is saddled with another word. A whoelman speaks of " circumbicycling " the world.

Perhaps some people will say that the Oregon would had changed her name in accordance with the usage Cunarder. The World seems to suppose that she was built and named by the Cunard Company. her first owners, the Gulon Company, named her.

Holiand's example in trying to "beat the sawdust swindle " has berne froit in an endeavor of one Bream, of Taylor, Dak., to repeat the game in this city. Breum has brought up in Philadelphia, \$725 worse off than when he left Dakota. He did not keep as close an eye as Rolland did on the crisp bills and his vallee. Couse mently he kitted no one but on opening his mag he found from Dakota to make his tread out of sawdust he ought not to complain if he finds it a stone.

The street railroads have get into a Peck of trouble.

POSSIBLY NOT A SAVAGE, THOUGH. Philadelphia has a lawyer named Gee. Though an American, he is undoubtedly a fee-Gee.

SILLY AND DANGEROUS. SILLY AND DANGEROUS.

From The St. Inul Pronest Press.

The common sense of the business community, for which the New York Evening Fost assumes to speak in its hysterical cilitorial suggesting that the present winspread strikes are but the beginning of a socialistic movement, will instantly repudiate its superserviceable effort.

SO DOES A LOG, DRIFTING. Congress, like a canal-boat, makes some progress.

A CURIOUS RUMOR.

From The Minneapolis Tribune.

Every new and then we hear something which leads us to believe that the New-Orieans Exposition is still

THE DRAMA-MUSIC.

It was a brilliant night for Mr. Boucicault,

MR. BOUCICAULT AND THE JILT.

Upon his first entrance he was received with plaudits of affectionate welcome from a great multitude that crowded every part of the Star Theatre, and at the end of the second act of his comedy he was thrice recalled with cheers. His performance in the piece, remarkable alike for vigor and for droll and quiet Ceitic humor, exemplified with sparkitag effect the fine intelligence and exquisite finish of his dramatic art. His comedy of "The Jilt"-apon which a passing comment can only now be made-is constructed with admirable skill and is written in a fluent. copious and graceful style, and it abounds in striking situations and in pungent shafts of wit. It is not likely to be accepted, indeed, as a particularly trataful picture of English society in the houses of the squires of Yorkshire or of any other shire of that scrupulous, well-ordered, fastidious country. It gives undue prominence to the horse-racing element, and it is superaoundantly flavored with the language racecourse. Doubtless the social elements depicted by Mr. Boucleault may be found in England, but in this instance they are rather "the outward flourishes" than the essential substance. Viewed as a play, however, "The Jilt" possesses both strength and charm Ila story is one of sustained interest. It seems to have been in part founded upon a novel entitled "From Post to Finish," written by Mr. Hawley Smart, In brilliancy of atmosphere it is kindred with Mr. Boucleauit's "London Assurance." Indeed, the Lady Gay Spanker description of the horse-race, which is such a breezy point in that older councily, is done over again, by three persons, in this latest effort of Mr. Boucleault's genius. Other kindred points might readily be indicated. The piece arouses the same sort of suspense that was aroused in Mr. Bouncauit's fine drama of "The Flying Scud." There are two points in the play which would alone serve to stamp it as the work of a muster hand. One of these is the close of the second act, when is suggested, as only a dramatist can suggest, the tumultuous movement and incessant flow of the life of the world, in slightly remote but touching contrast with the quiet, sweet picture of a scene at home. The other is the entire picture of this submission to the inevitable which is enjoined by cononce and enforced by honor in critical circumstances of life; to this the entire third act is devoted. Mr. Boucicasit has devised for himself a charming

character. The name is Myles O'Hara. He is a reduced sacaclous, Lonorable, but simple-minded, guileless and frolly humorous. He loves a lady, and in the progress of the plot he sacrifices his ownership of a race horse, whom also he loves, in order for this laly's sake to purchose from a blackguard aristocrat certain letters which might be used to compromise the good name of that lady's sister. This part of the plot is made clearly evident, the portion relative to the horse-race has not been made quite so clear; but the act devoted to it—act 4-aroused tremendous enthe act devoted to it—act 4—aroused trementous ensthusinsm, and at its conclusion Mr. Bucicaut had
another recall, to which he responded with a fonctions
and amusing speech. His own acting last night, if a
intic married by a certain hardness of manner and harsiness of vocaism, sometimes apparent in his,
was, in an artistic sense, fraught with consumma to abbity. The acting of his associates
cannot, in every instance, be commended with consumma to abbity. The acting of his associates
cannot, in every instance, be commended with equal
warnth. If squires in Yorkshire were aways as vocalerous, boisterous, and generally conflicut as they are
represented upon the stage, tint region would speedily
be left to their awn exclusive occupation. Miss Louise
Thorndyke, who was observed with interest and
carlosity, is a handsome and graceful haly, and a next
actress. Miss Heien Bancrott, who makes one
think of browning's line about the booyant
beil-flower, certainly pleased the ey; but
as certainly size neither impressed the unital
nor touched the heart. Not to stage into the ven of
Lord Barleigh, it may yet in brief be remarked that Mr.
flowlednit's drama might be noted considerably better
than it was on this occasion, and that its brilliant meri a
would thus be made more effectively evident. The success of the production, however, cannot for a moment
be doubted.

A NEW OPERETTA. The suggestion of inanity and vulgarity contained in the title of the operatia written by Africal Thompson and Edward Solomon "expressly for American ica," was realized when the novelty was produced at the Union Square Theatre. It authors, perhaps it would be better to say makers, call "Popita; or the Girl with the Glass Eyes," an "original comic opera." The designation is not nappy for as many reasons as it has words. "Pepita" is neither original nor comie nor an operatta. In the features that provide livertion it is an imitation museum of mechanical figures that spotl a good deal of the effect caused by their amusing appearance and actions by singing and music. The thing is not original because the idea underlying has been worked on scores of times in sturies, ballets and operas. Automatons that walk and dance and talk until their spridgs run dawn have long been a part of the aparatus of German children's tales. One of the fau matic stories of E. T. A. Hoffmann, which utilized too idea with great deverness became the basis of Office bach's posthumous opera "Les Contes d' Hoffmann" and Duites's ballet "Coppella," and it is the latter work which seems to have suggested "Pepha." But whatever its origin the new piece is not worthy of being mentioned in the some breath with either Odenbach's or Delibes's work. Mr. Thompson's book is almost as ad other strivings at wit, puns they are simple affrections. The test that can be said for the piece is that it attractive; its decorative features, counting the face and figures of a dozen of the women performers with Stuart Stanley at their head, as belonging to

THOMAS POPULAR CONCERT.

At the twentieth of Mr. Thomas's Popular Concerts, at the Academy of Music last night, two compositions for planeforte were performed Nozact's concerto for two planefortes, and Liszt's "Concerto Pathetique." The interest of novelty which attached to the latter piece proved to be about all that it had to commend it, as was abundantly evidenced by the fact than although it was played by Mr. Josefly it failed to evoke formed here for the first time several weeks ago by M Emanuel Moor, at a concert in Stemway Hall. It is, like many another of Liszt's works, a much worked over Pouss, who took Liszt's planeforte solo and arranged at

orchestral accompaniment for it.

The concerto in E flat is the only double concerts composed by Mozart, and dates from the year 17-0. Along with two or tires of the twenty-five convertation which blocart added to the literature of the panel of the amount of the amount of the mannifered a certain degree of popularity, these in it fails far short of the one in Diminor in treatment yigor and beauty if was played last along by in, design from the amount of was played last along the try in the first families. Sudderd, a rice by gifted a material first families, and Mr. Samuel S. Saderd, a rice by gifted a material first families, and a material new as marked by a unity of sea timent and a material understanding as to the convenience the work, both technical and spiritual, where took of sympachetic study.

The orecastra numbers were Beatheven's "Pastera". Symphony, the overture to "Der Freis hutz," Finds's serenade in D and Legg's twelfth Hungarian Ruspendy. composed by Mozart, and dates from the year 17:0.

ARTISTIC CONCERTS.

The second of the concerts which are called artistic in French notwithstanding that they are artistic in fact, will take place in Steinway hall this afternoon. Fraulein Lehmana will sing another air from Mozar's "Il serarito," Wagner's "Dreams" and Lest's "Mignon." Mr. Rummel will play the C sharp index sociata of Beethoven and other plane soles, while N. Misin will give the patice an evidence of his skill as a composer as well as interpreter by praying his own con-cert caprae for violin.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES. For the performance of Vern's "Requiem" by the Newark darmonic Society on next Thursday evening the following som singers have been engaged: Miss About

wannery, Miss Mary J. Dunn, Mr. Frank Barrard and Mr. Car. E. Dufft. Mr. Walter J. Damrosch will confide the performance, and the orchestra will be selected irona the Sympnony Society's band.

"The Flying Dutchman" will be produced at the

Academy of Music to-night by the American Opera Com-pany, with Helene Hastreiter as Senta, William Ladwig as the Intehman, Myron Whitney as Daland, Wattach Mockridge as . rik, Helen Dudley Campbell as Mary, and William H. Fessenden as the Sterrama. "Lakar's will be given by the American Opera Company at the Brooklyn Academy of Music to-morrow, and nearly every seaf in the houre is sold.

The Morgan Organ and Harp Matinees will be resumed at Chickering Hall to-morrow afternoon. There will be five concerts in which Mr. and Miss Morgan will have the help of other artists on successive thursdays.

Miss Mary Anderson has closed the second week of her engagement in Chicago, and there, as in other cities previously visited by her, she has attracted crowds of terested auditors and has easily aroused and well rewarded a lively puolic interest. Miss Autorson appear on Monday might at Minneapoils, to morrow will be at St. Paul, and on Monday next at Omaha.

The next entertainment for the benefit of the Actors Fine of America will occur at Niblo's Garden on Taurs-day afternoon, March \_5. Uncommon attractions will be offered. The Nevada concerts have found their conclusion. The

members of the company other than Mrs. Palmer sailed for Europe last week leaving claims for arrears of salary here for collection. Except in San Francisco the tear was financially disastrons.

The admirers which Sig. Galassi left here will be glad

to learn that he has recently won new triumphs in "Ernant" and "Linda" at the Teatro Comunate, Trieste. Lawrence Barrett is now winding up in ample pros-

perity his regular dramatic season, but will begin a supplementary season on March 29 at Charleston, S. C. Mr. Newton Gotthold, Mr. Walden Ramsey and Miss Eugenie Blair will then be added to Mr. Barrett's com-